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ABSTRACT

Preliminary statistics are presented for enrollment and degrees awarded for higher education in the United States in the 1990-91 academic year. The data were obtained from 665 institutions of higher education on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample that is representative of the universe of 3,559 institutions of higher education in the nation. Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" survey, "Completions" survey, and "Finance" survey were requested by telephone between mid-October and mid-November 1991. The data were edited against previous years' survey responses, where available. The overall response rate for the 1991 survey was 98.2 percent. In 1991, total enrollment at institutions of higher education reached a record high of nearly 14.2 million students. Estimates from the survey indicate that fall enrollment increased 3.2 percent over fall 1990, with significant gains in enrollment in two-year institutions; that total awards of associate and higher degrees rose 3.1 percent, with women accounting for most of the increase; and that revenues and expenditures increased 13.6 and 14.4 percent respectively from 1989, a 2-year period. Nine tables present statistics on the following topics: enrollment, degrees conferred, current funds revenues, expenditures and transfers, associate degrees conferred, bachelor's degrees conferred, master's degrees conferred, doctor's degrees conferred, and first-professional degrees conferred. (JB)

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Early Estimates

December 1991

National Higher Education Statistics: Fall 1991

Mark J. Pluta
Postsecondary Education Statistics Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations."—Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e–1).

December 1991

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Highlights

Total enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached a record high of nearly 14.2 million students in fall 1991, according to the "Early Estimates" survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Estimates from the survey indicate that:

- Fall enrollment in colleges and universities increased 3.2 percent over fall 1990 with significant gains in enrollment in 2-year institutions.
- Total awards of associate and higher degrees rose 3.1 percent in academic year 1990-91[1] with women accounting for most of the increase nationally.
- Revenues and expenditures increased 13.6 and 14.4 percent, respectively, during the 2-year period from fiscal year 1989 to fiscal year 1991.

The "Early Estimates" survey is part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The survey, conducted by telephone, collected key enrollment, completions, and finance data from a nationwide sample of 665 institutions of higher education, representing the more than 3,500 such institutions in operation in 1991. The data and findings in this report are *early estimates* and subject to sampling errors. Actual data for the universe of higher education institutions will be available in the fall of 1992. (See the Survey Methodology for more information.)

Enrollment

Enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached an all-time high of nearly 14.2 million this fall — an increase of 3.2 percent over fall 1990 (table 1). The early to mid-1970s was a time of rapid growth in college enrollment. More recently, the largest increase was in the fall of 1980 when enrollment rose 4.6 percent over fall 1979 enrollment. Table 4 provides trend data on enrollment since 1970.

The 1991 growth in enrollment was 3.7 percent for women and 2.6 percent for men. For the fourth consecutive year, women outnumbered men on the nation's campuses by more than one million students and had a 55 percent share of the total enrollment, which was consistent with their share of total enrollment over the previous 2 years. Full-time and part-time attendance both showed increases this fall (3.2 and 3.3 percent, respectively). Undergraduate enrollment rose almost 4 percent, accounting for nearly all of the enrollment growth at institutions of higher learning this fall. Total postbaccalaureate enrollment remained stable this past year.

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[1]In this report, degree awards are those conferred by the institutions between July 1 and June 30 of the specified academic year.

Two-year institutions captured nearly all of the enrollment increase nationally, with attendance at 2-year institutions up 7.6 percent over fall 1990. Increases in the full-time and part-time enrollment of both sexes contributed to the rise. Public 2-year institutions in particular showed an 8 percent increase, with the enrollment increase of women outpacing that of men (8.3 and 7.7 percent respectively). Women make up 58 percent of total enrollment in public 2-year institutions. In contrast, enrollment in 4-year institutions remained fairly stable. There was some slight growth in full-time enrollment (1.9 percent), however part-time enrollment in 4-year institutions has shown no growth.

Completions

An estimated 2,003,000 degrees (associate's and higher) were awarded by institutions of higher education in academic year 1990-91, an increase of 3.1 percent over the previous year (table 2). Degrees awarded to women were up significantly (4.8 percent), while awards to men also increased (1.2 percent). The overall growth in degrees awarded to women is significant at both public and private institutions.

Undergraduate degrees

The number of associate's degrees awarded to men has remained stable, however the number of associate's degrees awarded to women has increased significantly (4 percent). Baccalaureate awards climbed upward in the 1990-91 academic year to around 1,084,000, (up 3.3 percent). This percentage increase is roughly consistent with the preceding year's increase. Women accounted for most of the growth nationally, increasing 5 percent over the prior year; baccalaureate awards to men rose slightly (1.3 percent). Tables 5 and 6 provide trend data on associate's and bachelor's degrees since 1970.

Postbaccalaureate degrees

The number of master's degrees awarded is up about 13,000 over the prior year's number—a 4 percent increase. Nearly all of the increase in master's degrees conferred can be attributed to the substantial increase in master's awarded to women (5.8 percent). The total number of doctorates increased significantly, up 3.5 percent from 1990. While women received only about a third of all doctorates awarded, they accounted for three-quarters of the increase nationally. In particular, public institutions granted 4 percent more doctorate awards in 1991; awards to men at these institutions remain stable, while awards to women rose more than 8 percent. First-professional awards showed no significant total change, but the number of these degrees awarded to women increased nearly 6 percent in public institutions. Tables 7, 8, and 9 provide trend data on master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees since 1970.

Finance

The current funds revenues of institutions of higher education reached an estimated $149.4 billion in fiscal year 1991, and current funds expenditures and transfers totalled $148.1 billion (table 3). These represent increases of 13.6 percent in revenues and 14.4 percent in expenditures over a 2-year period. Growth in revenues and expenditures were somewhat slower in 2-year institutions (9.2 and 10.4 percent, respectively).

Survey Methodology

The fall 1991 data are based on responses from the 665 institutions on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample representative of the universe of 3,559 institutions of higher education in the United States in academic year 1990-91. Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" survey, "Completions" survey, and "Finance" survey were requested by telephone from the Early Estimates Representative of each institution in the sample between mid-October and mid-November 1991. The data were edited against previous years' survey responses, where available. The largest discrepancies were resolved with reporting institutions.

The overall institutional response rate for the 1991 "Early Estimates" survey was 98.2 percent. Weighted response rates for the three survey components were: (1) Fall enrollment, 97.4 percent, (2) Completions, 96.1 percent, and (3) Finance, 90.6 percent. The sample weights were adjusted to account for nonresponse. The sample data were then weighted to national estimates using ratio estimation based on fall 1990 universe data from the "Fall Enrollment" survey, academic year 1989-90 universe data from the "Completions" survey, and fiscal year 1989 universe data from the "Finance" survey.

These early estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While nonsampling error is difficult to measure, the magnitude of sampling error can be indicated by the confidence interval for an estimate. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions and a 95 percent confidence interval were constructed for each sample, about 95 percent of these intervals would include the true population parameter being estimated (see text table which follows). Data for the universe of postsecondary institutions (of which higher education institutions form a subset) in IPEDS will be available in fall 1992.

Precision of selected data items in the 1991 "Early Estimates" survey

Data item	Estimate	Coefficient of variation(%)	95% confidence interval* Lower	Upper
1991 fall enrollment	14,157,108	.68	13,967,376	14,346,840
1990-91 degrees (associate and higher)	2,003,106	.43	1,986,322	2,019,891
1991 fiscal year				
revenues (in thousands)	$149,422,427	.61	$147,635,479	$151,209,374
expenditures (in thousands)	$148,100,097	.65	$146,225,668	$149,974,526

* The upper and lower confidence limits shown for each estimate represent the precision of these estimates in light of sampling error. For each 1991 estimate in the report, a 95 percent confidence interval may be constructed by multiplying the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate by 1.96 and multiplying the resulting number by the estimate. The final number is then added to, and subtracted from the estimate to arrive at the upper and lower values. We can be 95 percent confident that the actual value falls between them.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

For More Information

For more information on the sample selection, data collection, estimation methodologies, or for individual standard errors for the sample estimates in this report, please contact Mark Pluta (202) 219-1854.

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Table 1.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, attendance status, and attendance level of student, and by level and control of institution: Fall 1990 and 1991

(In thousands)

Level and control of institution	Total	Sex		Attendance status		Attendance level	
		Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Undergraduate	Postbaccalaureate
Total, 1991 (estimates)	14,157	6,405	7,752	8,031	6,126	12,306	1,851
Total, 1990 1/	13,715	6,241	7,474	7,784	5,931	11,867	1,848
Percent change*	*3.2	*2.6	*3.7	*3.2	*3.3	*3.7	0.2
Level							
4-year							
1991 (estimates)	8,580	4,040	4,540	6,019	2,561	6,729	1,851
1990	8,531	4,031	4,500	5,909	2,622	6,684	1,848
Percent change*	0.6	0.2	0.9	*1.9	-2.3	0.7	0.2
2-year							
1991 (estimates)	5,577	2,365	3,212	2,012	3,565	5,577	--
1990	5,184	2,209	2,974	1,875	3,308	5,184	--
Percent change*	*7.6	*7.0	*8.0	*7.3	*7.8	*7.6	--
Selected control 2/							
Public 4-year							
1991 (estimates)	5,840	2,748	3,092	4,073	1,768	4,723	1,117
1990	5,804	2,728	3,076	4,008	1,795	4,678	1,125
Percent change*	0.6	0.7	0.5	*1.6	-1.5	*1.0	-0.7
Private nonprofit 4-year							
1991 (estimates)	2,680	1,256	1,424	1,899	781	1,955	726
1990	2,668	1,266	1,402	1,856	812	1,954	715
Percent change*	0.4	-0.8	1.6	2.3	-3.8	0.0	1.5
Public 2-year							
1991 (estimates)	5,334	2,265	3,068	1,849	3,485	5,334	--
1990	4,938	2,104	2,835	1,707	3,232	4,938	--
Percent change*	*8.0	*7.7	*8.3	*8.3	*7.8	*8.0	--

-- Not applicable.

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes are calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

1/ 1990 enrollment figures may vary slightly in future NCES publications and tape releases due to forthcoming imputations on racial/ethnic data.

2/ Data for private 2-year institutions and private for-profit 4-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions in the sample was small and the standard errors large.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. The coefficient of variation, expressed as a percent of the total enrollment estimate, is .66 percent. The confidence level percent for each estimate is available upon request. Postbaccalaureate includes graduate and first-professional enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1990, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

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Table 2.--Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by level of degree and sex of recipient: Academic years 1989-90 and 1990-91

(In thousands)

Level of degree and sex of recipient	Total			Public			Private 1/		
	1989-90	1990-91 (estimates)	Percent change*	1989-90	1990-91 (estimates)	Percent change*	1989-90	1990-91 (estimates)	Percent change*
Total	1,942	2,003	*3.1	1,318	1,361	*3.2	624	642	*2.9
Men	906	917	*1.2	601	607	1.0	305	310	1.6
Women	1,036	1,086	*4.8	717	753	*5.1	319	333	*4.2
Associate									
Total	460	470	2.3	380	389	2.2	79	82	3.1
Men	193	193	0.0	157	156	-0.3	36	37	1.3
Women	267	277	*4.0	223	232	*3.9	43	45	4.6
Bachelor's									
Total	1,050	1,084	*3.3	699	722	*3.3	351	363	*3.3
Men	491	498	*1.3	328	331	0.9	164	167	2.1
Women	558	586	*5.0	371	391	*5.3	187	195	*4.4
Master's									
Total	324	337	*4.0	186	196	*5.4	138	141	2.0
Men	154	157	2.0	83	87	*4.0	70	70	-0.4
Women	170	180	*5.8	102	109	*6.7	68	71	4.4
Doctor's									
Total	38	40	*3.5	25	26	*4.0	14	14	2.6
Men	24	25	1.6	16	16	1.6	9	9	1.7
Women	14	15	*6.8	9	9	*8.3	5	5	4.3
First-professional									
Total	71	73	2.2	29	29	1.5	42	43	2.6
Men	44	45	2.1	18	17	-1.2	26	28	4.3
Women	27	28	2.3	11	12	*5.8	16	16	-0.2

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

1/ Includes nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The coefficients of variation (standard error expressed as a percent of the 1990-91 estimates) are as follows: Total degrees (associate's and higher) (.43), associate (1.77), bachelors (.60), master's (.80), doctor's (1.14), and first-professional (2.21). The confidence interval percent for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1989-90, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 3.--Current funds revenues and current funds expenditures and transfers in institutions of higher education, by control and level of institution: Fiscal years 1989 and 1991

(In thousands)

Control and level of institution	Current funds revenues			Current funds expenditures and transfers		
	1989	1991 (estimates)	Two year percent change*	1989	1991 (estimates)	Two year percent change*
Total	$131,525,456	$149,422,427	*13.6	$129,487,668	$148,100,097	*14.4
Control						
Public	84,247,603	95,349,216	*13.2	82,673,944	94,656,468	*14.5
Private 1/	47,277,853	54,073,211	*14.4	46,813,723	53,443,629	*14.2
Level						
4-year	115,203,603	131,597,964	*14.2	113,668,157	130,642,083	*14.9
2-year	16,321,853	17,824,463	*9.2	15,819,511	17,458,014	*10.4
Selected control 2/						
Public 4-year	69,319,501	78,784,698	*13.7	68,090,736	78,385,667	*15.1
Private nonprofit 4-year	45,555,969	52,488,786	*15.2	45,295,284	51,983,801	*14.8
Public 2-year	14,928,102	16,564,517	*10.7	14,583,208	16,270,801	*11.6

*Percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The confidence level that all of the percent changes being considered are statistically different from zero may be less than 95 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

1/ Figures and estimates include nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

2/ Data for private 2-year institutions and private for-profit 4-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions in the sample was small and the standard errors large.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The coefficient of variation, expressed as a percentage of the total 1990-91 estimates, are .61 percent for revenues and .65 percent for expenditures and transfers. The confidence interval percent for each estimate is available upon request. These data include nonmandatory transfers and Pell grants. The "Digest of Education Statistics" excludes nonmandatory transfers and excludes Pell grants from Federal restricted grants and contracts (revenues) and from scholarships (expenditures).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" survey, 1988-89; and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

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Table 4.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control of institution: Fall 1970 to fall 1991

Fall	Total			Attendance status		Control	
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private
1970	8,580,887	5,043,642	3,537,245	5,816,290	2,764,597	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,077,232	2,871,412	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	5,238,757	3,976,103	6,072,389	3,142,471	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	5,371,052	4,231,071	6,189,493	3,412,630	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	5,622,429	4,601,300	6,370,273	3,853,456	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,148,997	5,035,862	6,841,334	4,343,525	8,834,508	2,350,351
1976	11,012,137	5,810,828	5,201,309	6,717,058	4,295,079	8,653,477	2,358,660
1977	11,285,787	5,789,016	5,496,771	6,792,925	4,492,862	8,846,993	2,438,794
1978	11,260,092	5,640,998	5,619,094	6,667,657	4,592,435	8,785,893	2,474,199
1979	11,569,899	5,682,877	5,887,022	6,794,039	4,775,860	9,036,822	2,533,077
1980	12,096,895	5,874,374	6,222,521	7,097,958	4,998,937	9,457,394	2,639,501
1981	12,371,672	5,975,056	6,396,616	7,181,250	5,190,422	9,647,032	2,724,640
1982	12,425,780	6,031,384	6,394,396	7,220,618	5,205,162	9,696,087	2,729,693
1983	12,464,661	6,023,725	6,440,936	7,261,050	5,203,611	9,682,734	2,781,927
1984	12,241,940	5,863,574	6,378,366	7,098,388	5,143,552	9,477,370	2,764,570
1985	12,247,055	5,818,450	6,428,605	7,075,221	5,171,834	9,479,273	2,767,782
1986	12,503,511	5,884,515	6,618,996	7,119,550	5,383,961	9,713,893	2,789,618
1987	12,766,642	5,932,056	6,834,586	7,231,085	5,535,557	9,973,254	2,793,388
1988	13,055,337	6,001,896	7,053,441	7,436,768	5,618,569	10,161,388	2,893,949
1989	13,457,855	6,155,484	7,302,371	7,627,172	5,830,683	10,514,973	2,942,882
1990 1/	13,714,876	6,240,831	7,474,045	7,784,349	5,930,527	10,741,809	2,973,067
1991*	14,157,108	6,405,139	7,751,969	8,031,190	6,125,918	11,174,027	2,983,081

*Estimated.

1/ 1990 enrollment figures might vary slightly in future NCES publications and tape releases due to forthcoming imputations on racial/ethnic data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1970 to 1985; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1986 to 1990, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 5.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1990-91

Academic year	Associate degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	206,023	117,432	88,591
1970-71	252,610	144,395	108,215
1971-72	292,119	166,317	125,802
1972-73	316,174	175,413	140,761
1973-74	343,924	188,591	155,333
1974-75	360,171	191,017	169,154
1975-76	391,454	209,996	181,458
1976-77	406,377	210,842	195,535
1977-78	412,246	204,718	207,528
1978-79	402,702	192,091	210,611
1979-80	400,910	183,737	217,173
1980-81	416,377	188,638	227,739
1981-82	434,515	196,939	237,576
1982-83	456,441	207,141	249,300
1983-84	452,416	202,762	249,654
1984-85	454,712	202,932	251,780
1985-86	446,047	196,166	249,881
1986-87	437,137	191,525	245,612
1987-88	435,085	190,047	245,038
1988-89	435,529	185,540	249,989
1989-90	459,539	192,980	266,559
1990-91*	470,267	193,048	277,219

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, to 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1989-90, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 6.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1990-91

Academic year	Bachelor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	792,656	451,380	341,276
1970-71	839,730	475,594	364,136
1971-72	887,273	500,590	386,683
1972-73	922,362	518,191	404,171
1973-74	945,776	527,313	418,463
1974-75	922,933	504,841	418,092
1975-76	925,746	504,925	420,821
1976-77	919,549	495,545	424,004
1977-78	921,204	487,347	433,857
1978-79	921,390	477,344	444,046
1979-80	929,417	473,611	455,806
1980-81	935,140	469,883	465,257
1981-82	952,998	473,364	479,634
1982-83	969,510	479,140	490,370
1983-84	974,309	482,319	491,990
1984-85	979,477	482,528	496,949
1985-86	987,823	485,923	501,900
1986-87	991,339	480,854	510,485
1987-88	994,829	477,203	517,626
1988-89	1,017,667	483,097	534,570
1989-90	1,049,657	491,488	558,169
1990-91*	1,084,066	497,950	586,116

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1989-90, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 7.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1990-91

Academic year	Master's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	208,291	125,624	82,667
1970-71	230,509	138,146	92,363
1971-72	251,633	149,550	102,083
1972-73	263,371	154,468	108,903
1973-74	277,033	157,842	119,191
1974-75	292,450	161,570	130,880
1975-76	311,771	167,248	144,523
1976-77	317,164	167,783	149,381
1977-78	311,620	161,212	150,408
1978-79	301,079	153,370	147,709
1979-80	298,081	150,749	147,332
1980-81	295,739	147,043	148,696
1981-82	295,546	145,532	150,014
1982-83	289,921	144,697	145,224
1983-84	284,263	143,595	140,668
1984-85	286,251	143,390	142,861
1985-86	288,567	143,508	145,059
1986-87	289,557	141,363	148,194
1987-88	299,317	145,163	154,154
1988-89	309,762	148,982	160,780
1989-90	323,844	153,643	170,201
1990-91*	336,672	156,667	180,005

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1989-90 and "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 8.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1990-91

Academic year	Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	29,866	25,890	3,976
1970-71	32,107	27,530	4,577
1971-72	33,363	28,090	5,273
1972-73	34,777	28,571	6,206
1973-74	33,816	27,365	6,451
1974-75	34,083	26,817	7,266
1975-76	34,064	26,267	7,797
1976-77	33,232	25,142	8,090
1977-78	32,131	23,658	8,473
1978-79	32,730	23,541	9,189
1979-80	32,615	22,943	9,672
1980-81	32,958	22,711	10,247
1981-82	32,707	22,224	10,483
1982-83	32,775	21,902	10,873
1983-84	33,209	22,064	11,145
1984-85	32,943	21,700	11,243
1985-86	33,653	21,819	11,834
1986-87	34,120	22,099	12,021
1987-88	34,870	22,615	12,255
1988-89	35,759	22,705	13,054
1989-90	38,238	24,371	13,867
1990-91*	39,573	24,765	14,808

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1989-90 and, "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.

Table 9.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1990-91

Academic year	First-professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	34,578	32,794	1,784
1970-71	37,946	35,544	2,402
1971-72	43,411	40,723	2,688
1972-73	50,018	46,489	3,529
1973-74	53,816	48,530	5,286
1974-75	55,916	48,956	6,960
1975-76	62,649	52,892	9,757
1976-77	64,359	52,374	11,985
1977-78	66,581	52,270	14,311
1978-79	68,848	52,652	16,196
1979-80	70,131	52,716	17,415
1980-81	71,956	52,792	19,164
1981-82	72,032	52,223	19,809
1982-83	73,136	51,310	21,826
1983-84	74,407	51,334	23,073
1984-85	75,063	50,455	24,608
1985-86	73,910	49,261	24,649
1986-87	72,750	47,460	25,290
1987-88	70,735	45,484	25,251
1988-89	70,758	45,067	25,691
1989-90	70,980	44,002	26,978
1990-91*	72,528	44,934	27,594

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1989-90, and, "Early Estimates" survey, 1991.